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New Trail

The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta

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New Trail

The University of Alberta
Magazine



Through a face darkly

Education is not so much finding as looking. It is not so much having knowledge as acquiring knowledge. It is not so much memorizing what others have done as it is discovering what you can do yourself. Education is

learning to look. For Michael Schmidt, a student in Secondary Education, this approach to a class assignment in Photographic Design and Drawing (co-ordinated by Walter Jungkind, Professor of Art and Design) resulted in this rather gothic photograph. Through a face darkly . . . the humanity of cats or the catness of humanity?

Volume 28 Number 2
Summer 1972



Clinic for learning-disabled children

There was a time when children with learning problems were placed in one of two distinct categories. They were considered either to be mentally defective, or to have suffered some sort of experiential deprivation. Any children who didn't fit neatly into one of these two categories were written off as simply lacking the necessary motivation to learn.

It has only been within the last few years that a third type of problem—the learning disability—has been recognized. Services for children with this type of disability are now being provided through the Learning and Development Clinic at the University.

The clinic, located on the seventh floor of the Education Centre, began operations in January of this year. According to Mrs. Jane Silvius, Co-ordinator of the clinic, it is interdisciplinary in nature and provides services for children with a variety of learning difficulties, including specific learning disabilities, emotional disturbance, mental retardation, and behavior problems.

Some time ago, the staff of the University's Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation began to explore the possibility of creating a clinic of this kind. E. E. McCoy, BSc '47, MD '49, Chairman of the Department of Paediatrics; J. P. Das, Director of the Centre; and G. M. Kysela, Professor of Educational Psychology, met with representatives of various city agencies and established the need for such a facility.

The new clinic is a direct outcome of those discussions. Its interdisciplinary emphasis makes expertise in many fields available to children brought in for evaluation and remedial treatment. In addition to this service to the children of Edmonton and surrounding areas, the clinic functions as a training facility for student interns with interests in education, paediatrics, rehabilitation medicine, counselling, and many other departments within the University. When their professional training is completed, these students will work with handicapped children.

At present, the clinic staff is seeing approximately 10 children per month. These are referred through the public and separate school boards, the Department of Public Health, and several other agencies within the city.

"To evaluate a child's difficulties, we begin

with a half-day preliminary screening session," says Mrs. Silvius. "After our clinicians and students have reviewed the child's medical and developmental history, a case conference is called.

"At this conference, we try to decide whether to refer the child to one of the many consultants who are making their special services available to the clinic for further diagnosis and specific treatment, or to begin a program of psycho-educational remediation immediately."

When a child is referred to a resource specialist, treatment procedures are carried out under his supervision. If correction of the problem is to begin immediately, says Mrs. Silvius, it can be handled in a number of ways. The child may come to the clinic for two hours each week for individual sessions; a program may be implemented in the home, with the help of the parents; or a remedial program may be initiated in the school, in collaboration with the child's teacher. In some cases, the program will involve a combination of all three alternatives.

In addition, genetic counselling also is available.

Although the services provided by the clinic now are limited to approximately 10 children per month, plans for expansion are being worked out.

"When we have sufficient funds we plan to make our resources available to many more children. Attention is focused now on children of pre-school and early elementary years, in order to prevent the development of greater difficulties. This is possible in many cases if treatment of learning deficits is begun early. We are very much interested in working with older children as well, and plan to include them in our diagnostic and remedial programs soon," says Mrs. Silvius.

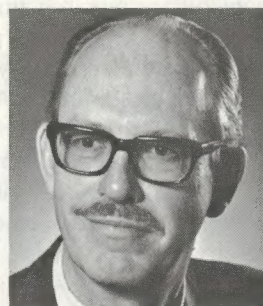
This clinic was started at the University to express concern for the welfare and needs of the larger community. Its objective is to establish a model service program which will eventually be available to a broader geographical area. With this goal in view, several Outreach Programs of the clinic have been proposed:

1. To provide group counselling to parents of children with learning and developmental problems.
2. To organize and instruct volunteer aide groups to facilitate remedial programs within the community.
3. To conduct teacher workshops.
4. To train para-professional personnel who will conduct initial preventive screening programs within the community, in order to identify children with potentially debilitating problems which may be helped by early intervention.
5. To conduct studies to discover the incidence of learning and developmental problems in the general population.
6. To set up mobile diagnostic teams which will go to remote areas.

"The proposal for these services will develop over a period of three years. It will require some financial commitment by the government," says Mrs. Silvius, "but we believe that the amount required for diagnosis, remedy, and prevention of developmental defects is small in comparison with the benefits that would come from these programs."

Appointments

Lorne C. Leitch, Associate Vice-President (Finance and Administration) since 1969, has been appointed Vice-President (Finance and Administration). Professor Leitch came to the



University in 1961 as Associate Professor of Finance. He received his Bachelor of Law degree from the University of Manitoba in 1949 and his Master of Business Administration in Finance from the University of Chicago in 1951. He succeeds D. G. Tyndall, who will remain

at the University as Investment Officer and Professor of Business Administration.

Robert G. Glassford, MA '64, Associate Professor of Physical Education, has been appointed Chairman of the Department, succeeding Maxwell Howell. He joined the Faculty of Physical Education in 1965.

A collection of portraits of The University of Alberta's alumni, staff, and students

Doris McCubbin Anderson

When you visit the Editor of *Chatelaine*, you are ushered by various (efficient) women into an office replete with black leather and potted plants. There, behind a man-sized desk, sits one of the University of Alberta's alumnae. She thinks a while before she answers questions, and speaks in paragraphs.

"The University has changed enormously since I went there. When I see the huge amphitheatres now, I think it was a great advantage to go when it was small." Doris McCubbin Anderson, BA '45, "majored in *The Gateway*," gaining her first experience in journalism as Features Editor of the University's student paper. She worked alongside Editor Don Cormie, LLB '45, now an Edmonton lawyer, and business manager Roger Belzill, LLB '45, a District Court Judge in Edmonton.

After graduation, the aspiring journalist went to Toronto and for several years worked in advertising. She financed a trip to Europe by freelancing fiction, and on her return got a job at



G. Alvin LePage, BSc '40, MSc '41, a native of Medicine Hat, has been appointed Director of the McEachern Cancer Research Laboratory. Most recently he has been Chief of the Pharmacology Section at the M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute at the University of Texas.

D. A. MacKay, PhD '64, Professor of Educational Administration, has been named Chairman of the Department of Elementary Education, succeeding Myer Horowitz, MEd '59, the new Dean of Education. Previously Dr. MacKay was a high school teacher and principal in Nova Scotia and Alberta, and taught at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon.

J. Peter Meekison, formerly Associate Dean of Graduate Studies and Research, has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Political Science, succeeding Grant R. Davy.

Bruce W. Wilkinson, MA '67, has been appointed Chairman of the Department of Economics. Dr. Wilkinson has taught economics at the Universities of Saskatchewan and Western Ontario. He joined the staff here in 1967.



Chatelaine on the strength of a story she had sold to the magazine. "That was 1951 (gosh, that's twenty years ago) and I worked my way from Editorial Assistant to Staff Writer, to Associate Editor, then Managing Editor. A week before I was to be married, I heard that someone else was being appointed Editor. I said 'I want the job, or I'll quit.' I thought I could do a better job." Almost fifteen years later, the Editor laughs as she recalls, "They were sure I'd become pregnant and quit, so they didn't give me the title until I'd had my first child and come back to work."

She likes her work. "It's a precarious job. The death rate among magazines is high. You always have to be changing, but not changing so fast that you lose the loyalty of long-time readers."

Chatelaine has changed with time, easily, perhaps because its Editor has been ahead of her time. "Long before the term women's liberation was coined, I was very concerned about the fact that women in this country are well educated and, yet they are almost *Invisible* in the professions and politics." Under Mrs. Anderson's hand, the magazine has featured articles illustrating alternatives to the homemaker image for women. "I didn't think I was getting anywhere at all," she chuckles, "but now, some of our younger readers

Biting flies and the environment

After he had exhausted himself slapping mosquitoes on a warm summer evening and then spent the night scratching where the little pests had managed to pierce his defences, even the most ardent conservationist might harbor second thoughts about the evils of DDT.

How can the control of biting flies be reconciled with preserving environmental quality? An international symposium on this problem was held at the University this spring to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Department of Entomology.

Research into biting flies and their control has made painfully slow progress because of the scarcity of funds and research personnel in this field, according to Anne Hudson of the Entomological Research Institute of the Canada Department of Agriculture in Ottawa in her keynote address. "This restraint of effort may leave us unprepared to safeguard the environment while offering the maximum possible protection to individuals working in areas of high density populations of biting insects."

Speakers at the symposium were invited from

think I'm not moving fast enough."

Mrs. Anderson was recently appointed to the fourteen-member Board of Directors of Maclean-Hunter. Together with Peter Newman, Editor of *MacLean's*, and Paul Deacon, Editor of the *Financial Post*, she represents the editorial voice in a predominately financial group. Aside from business publications (some of which are in Europe and the United States) Maclean-Hunter has holdings in radio, owns CFCN radio and television in Calgary, and is venturing into learning materials and book publishing. She is on the Board of Directors of York University.

There are pictures on her desk of her three sons, aged nine, eleven, and thirteen. Doris Anderson sees no conflict between career and children. "You have to be organized and have lots of energy. If you are an energetic person, you may be a better mother if you have something else to devote time to."

She is forthright and ready to speak her mind. On marriage: "Men are too often robbed of a close relationship with their children. Child-rearing should be shared between parents." On universities: "Too many people go because they want higher pay cheques. I went because I thought I'd meet people and learn. And I did. If you work first after high school, you know what university can offer." And on business: "How about sending employees back to be retrained or to have a sabbatical every ten years?"

After being ushered (efficiently) out of her office, you buy a copy of *The Velvet Fist*, subtitled "women's liberation paper," and read what Doris Anderson said at the meeting of Women for Political Action. And you realize that Doris Anderson has made herself very "visible" in Canadian life.

Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union. They were asked to emphasize new methods which are feasible now, and to show where intensified effort could bring other methods within reach.

Chemical pesticides will continue to play an important role in the suppression of biting fly populations, the symposium agreed. In countries such as Canada and the United States where the use of DDT has been severely restricted or discontinued, it has been replaced by organophosphate and carbamate insecticides, but information about the environmental impact of even the most widely used of these is still incomplete.

The use of these chemicals in area control is greater than necessary. Reinhardt Brust of the University of Manitoba spoke of a survey of mosquito breeding grounds in the Winnipeg area. Only 3 percent of the uncultivated land surveyed was involved in mosquito production; had the survey not been made, 97 percent of the land would have been sprayed uselessly with pesticides.

The symposium resolved that a closer study be made of the effects of new pesticides and those in use now, and that the amount applied to the environment be reduced.

However, it was felt that research and development of alternative biological, genetic, and mechanical methods to synthetic chemical control have advanced to the stage where application is likely to be soon. Frank Strong of the University of California at Davis reported he was testing juvenile insect hormone analogues, which should be available for use within five years. Harold Chapman of the United States Department of Agriculture said a parasite of mosquitoes, a tiny nematode or threadworm known as *Reesimermis nielsenii*, can now be mass-cultured in a laboratory and released in the field. Although these studies are being conducted in Louisiana, more than one-third of Canadian mosquito species have been reported as hosts of mermithid nematodes.

Deaths

H.R.H. Edward, the Duke of Windsor, LLD '19.

The Prince of Wales (as he then was), with Henry Marshall Tory, President of the University, leaving the Arts Building after Convocation, September 13, 1919.

Alice Garbutt Gill, BSc (HEC) '32, in Calgary.

Ray Grout, BSc (Eng) '36, President of Shawinigan Engineering Company, Montreal.

A. Ralph Schrag, MD '37, former Director of the Mental Health Division of the provincial Department of Health.

Gordon Douglas Morrison, BSc (Eng) '56, a consulting structural engineer, in an airplane crash in British Columbia.

W. A. Gary Wilson, MD '62, a child psychiatrist in practice in Victoria.

Gurdial Singh Pannu, Associate Professor of Library Science.

Old Bears come out to play

Old football players never die, in spite of their accumulated bruises, and the University is not about to let them fade away.

The Golden Bears coach, Jim Donlevy, *BPE '59, BEd '61* (who recently was selected Canadian Coach of the Year), has organized a game for Saturday, September 23, that will bring a good number of Golden Bear alumni out of mothballs and give the present Bears squad a tough contest. Last year The University of Alberta Golden Bears were Western Canadian inter-collegiate champions.

The team will feature such players as Clarence Kachman, *PBE '64, BEd '67*, Hart Cantelon, *BPE '69, Ludwig Daubner, BPE '71, Maury Van Vliet, BSc '61, LLB '64, Paul Schwann, MD '58*, and three men who are now assistant coaches for the regular Golden Bears, Clyde Smith, *Dip (Phys Ther) '72*, Garry Smith, *BPE '63*, and Bob Bennett, *BPE '66*.

Former Bear coaching staff will be training the team, including Murray Smith, *BEd '48*, Clare Drake, *BEd '58*, Steve Mendryk, *BEd '53*, and Harvey Scott, who is finishing a PhD in Physical Education here.

Other Golden Bear alumni will be invited, such as Ken Nielsen, *DDS '65*, formerly of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, Ed Molstad, *BSc '67, LLB '70*, defensive end with the Edmonton Eskimos, and the Premier of Alberta, Peter Lougheed, *BA '51, LLB '52*, who was a running back with the Bears in his law school days.

Swimming facilities open to alumni

Full recreational swimming facilities in the University's Physical Education Centre have now been opened to alumni and their families.

In addition to swimming privileges, indoor and outdoor jogging facilities and the weight-lifting room are available, but for adult use only.

Annual privilege cards, valid from July 1 until June 30, may be purchased at the Alumni Office (telephone 432-3224) for \$10, single alumnus; \$15, alumnus plus spouse or child; \$20, family.



['22] The Honourable C. C. McLaurin, *LLB '22*, retired Chief Justice of the Trial Division of the Alberta Supreme Court, has been named Chairman of the Alberta Press Council, which was formed recently to deal with complaints by the public against newspapers. ['29] The Royal Military College in Kingston recently honored two University of Alberta graduates and a former dean. Honorary degrees at the College were granted to George Francis Gilman Stanley, *BA '29*, Professor of History at Mount Allison University, and George Sydney Field, *BSc (Eng) '29, MSc '30, DSc '37*, who recently retired from the Defence Research Board. R. M. Hardy, Dean of Engineering at this University for many years, also received an honorary degree. ['30] Barbara McLaren, *BSc '30*, former Dean of the Faculty of Food

Sciences at the University of Toronto, has accepted an appointment as a nutrition adviser for Weight Watchers of Ontario Ltd.

['31] Allen E. Davidson, *MD '31*, Ottawa, has retired as Chief of the Mental Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. ['35] The Superintendent of the Alberta Hospital at Ponoka since 1965 and Assistant Medical Superintendent since 1935, James M. Byers, *MD '35*, has retired. Dr. Byers was the first Canadian to receive certification in mental hospital administration from the American Psychiatric Association.

['36] Paul Malone, *BA '36*, Deputy-Commandant at the National Defence College in Kingston, has been appointed Canadian Ambassador to Israel. Mr. Malone is familiar with the middle east, having served as ambassador to Iran from 1963 to 1967. After Iran, he was posted as High Commissioner to Nigeria during the civil war. He returned to Canada in 1970. ['38] Lloyd W. Kennedy, *BSc (Eng) '38*, has been appointed General Manager of the Refining Department of Texaco Canada Ltd. Since joining the company in 1941 Mr. Kennedy has held various managerial positions. ['39] Robert Rees, *BA '39, BEd '43*, Alberta's first Deputy Minister of Advanced Education, retired this June. Dr. Rees, who has been associated with education for more than 40 years, plans to set aside a few weeks to drive across Canada, then will leave in October for a four-month cruise around the world. ['47] H. B. Scott, *BSc (Eng) '47*, has been appointed Vice-President of Syncrude Canada Ltd. ['50] William Alexander Scotland, *BSc (Eng) '50*, has been appointed Oil and Gas Adviser to the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. In his new post he will be the senior adviser on U.S.—Canada oil and gas relations. Three engineering graduates have combined to form their own consulting firm. They are Lloyd Yakimowich,

BSc (Eng) '50, G. Rae Donald, *BSc (Eng) '60*, and Lorne H. Pierlot, *BSc (Eng) '61*. Known as Pierlot Yakimowich Donald Engineering Ltd., the firm will specialize in municipal highway and transportation engineering in western Canada. ['52] A photograph, entitled "Snowbound" won the top black and white photography award for Orest M. Semchischen, *BSc '52, MD '56*, of Edmonton, in the 1971 Physicians' Art Salon. Dr. Semchischen started

photography about 10 years ago and it has now become his chief hobby.

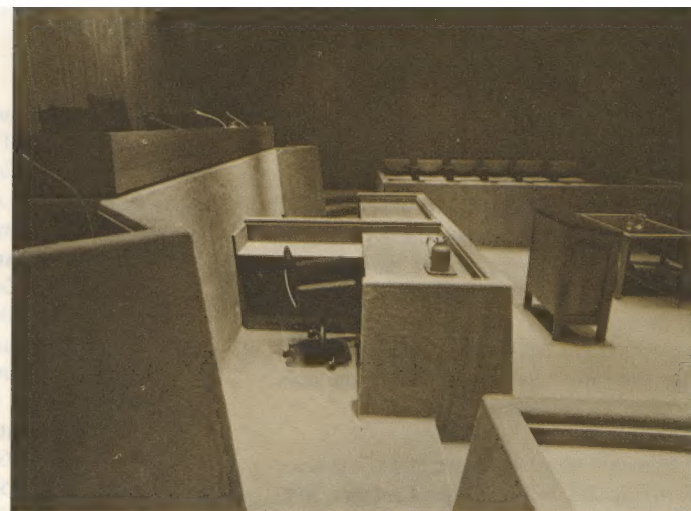
['57] S. Shykula, *BSc (Eng) '57*, has been appointed District Manager of Pacific Petroleum Ltd., responsible for all drilling and production operations in the Edmonton production district. Robert F. Clark, *MD '57*, has been named Executive Director of the Alberta Medical Association.

['58] A specialist in internal medicine at Mayo Clinic, Cameron G. Strong, *MD '58*, has been named a Fellow of the American College of Cardiology, the national medical society for specialists in cardiovascular diseases. Dr. Strong was a resident in internal medicine at Mayo Graduate School of Medicine from 1961 to 1963 and was appointed to the staff as a consultant in 1966. ['59] Drake Hocking, *BSc '59*, who works for Environment Canada, has been appointed the Charles Bullard Fellow at Harvard University for the next university year. He will study the socio-economic aspects of natural resource research and management.

['61] The new Director of the Child and Family Unit of the Department of Psychiatry at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto is W. H. Pakes, *MD '61*. Dr. Pakes's most recent research project relates to psychological reactions to leukemia. ['66] A former member of the Students' Union executive and well-known campus football broadcaster, Glenn W. Sinclair, *BA '66, BEd '68, MEd '70*, has been hired as Public Participation Co-ordinator for the Okanagan Basin Water Study. G. R. A. Rice, *LLD '66*, was one of three Edmonton broadcasters honored by their national association. Dr. Rice, President and General Manager of Sunwapta Broadcasting Ltd., which owns CFRN radio and television, was one of seven Canadians inducted into the Half Century Club of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters. ['67] The Bank of Nova Scotia has appointed Garry K. Bresee, *BSc (Ag) '67*, as Manager of their agricultural department, Alberta region. ['69] Frank Hansen, *BSc (Eng) '69*, of Inuvik, Northwest Territories, has been named to the CBC Board of Directors—the first man of Eskimo ancestry to receive that honor. Mr. Hansen is a civil engineer with William Brothers Canada Ltd. The company is involved in pipeline development in the Mackenzie River Valley.



What is law? A closed sanctum with an obscure language all its own? Begowned barristers, and judges wielding unanswerable gavels? "Law" really means the rules people make for themselves. Many for whom law is a profession feel the sanctum should be opened, that lawyers and the law should be in closer touch with social trends and social problems. Two aspects of law education at The University of Alberta that are doing just that are the Institute of Law Research and Reform, and Student Legal Services.



Moot Court Room.

Law and the people



Above: Central staircase, and entrance to the John A. Weir Memorial Law Library

Above left: For law students, the library is workplace, discussion centre, and even club. The new Law Library recognizes this, and provides (as well as books and long work tables) private carrels, and a few fat carpets for more informal study.

Left: A classroom corridor, cloister-like, ends in a spinney.

Drawing: The north (front) facade of the Law Centre

Research ... reform ...

The Institute of Law Research and Reform. The name sounds as formidable and fusty as a stack of legal tomes.

But for Wilbur F. Bowker BA '30, LLB '32, LLD '72, for many years Dean of the Faculty of Law, and now Director of the Institute, it is an exciting thing with almost limitless possibilities. For him the law is alive, the law is people, and when the law is out of joint, it's people who get hurt.

"In expropriation, for example, there's a lot of public interest on both sides and sometimes a lot of bitterness," Professor Bowker said. The laws governing expropriation are partly judge-made (that is, based on court rulings in particular cases) and partly statute. The principles regarding compensation are complex and often contradictory and need to be clarified. A more serious problem, according to Professor Bowker, is that "people generally have no say as to whether their property ought to be taken in the first place. A person should have the right to be heard before his land is expropriated. Under present law he has no such right."

One of the Institute's most important current projects is a study of expropriation procedure and principles of compensation. Probably the final report approved by the Institute's board will result in legislation, with more precise rules for compensation and provision for the property owner to have a fair hearing.

The Institute does not actually *reform* laws: this is for the legislature. Although some of its studies have been undertaken at the request of the government, the decision to take on a reform project is for the Institute itself, and many of its studies arise from its own initiative or from suggestions from the public.

"We feel our independence is an advantage," said Professor Bowker. "It gives us a certain freedom and a sense of impartiality." The Institute was established in 1968, through an agreement between the University, the government, and the Law Society of Alberta, and is funded by the first two. It is located on campus in the new Law Centre.

Most of the Institute's ten completed reports have resulted in either new statutes, amendments to existing laws, or bills waiting their turn in the legislature. Two that are well-known are the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act of 1969, giving aid to victims of crime, and the Age of Majority Act of 1971, which brought the legal age of majority down from 21 to 18 years. A bill was prepared this year based on recommendations on occupier's liability, placing more responsibility on the occupier to take reasonable care especially with regard to children who might trespass on the property. If enacted, this will be the first statute of its kind in Canada.

"Much of our success is because we have always had such a good working relationship with the Attorney General's Office," said Professor Bowker. "Many of our projects originated as suggestions from the government and from the legislature. We generally stay away from political questions though."

The Institute occupies itself almost exclusively with private law, people versus people, at the provincial level. It does not

deal with things like criminal law, which are federal matters and in the purview of the Canadian Law Reform Commission.

"We also stay out of matters which properly should be decided by the courts or the provincial ombudsman."

There have been cases, though, where the law was contradictory or non-existent, and the Institute was called upon to give a quick recommendation. One such problem under study now involves the rights of the father of an illegitimate child. Under the present law he has no rights, and in many instances, perhaps he should have.

Two related projects underway at the Institute concern the problem of family courts and the whole broad spectrum of family law. Family law encompasses everything from adoption procedures to divorce to delinquency and parental control of children. The subdivisions within these divisions fall into many different jurisdictions, some federal and some provincial. In a working paper already complete on family courts, the Institute has recommended that the whole of family law be unified under one court with the specialized services of counsellors and social workers available for its use. One specific study on which the Institute is working in family law is the fair division of property between husband and wife in case of separation or divorce.

Such cases as these, and a score of others, are very much in the public eye, and their social importance gives them priority with the Institute. Much of the work, however, is in so-called "lawyer's law," technical matters which, says Professor Bowker, "the public doesn't know about until it affects them—the law of wills and trusts, for example."

Other studies that have been undertaken include infants' (minors') contracts, where the rules are vague, complicated, and much-criticized; English statutes in force in Alberta; landlord and tenant; limitation of actions; and the law of negligence.



Though its main job seems to be in the almost endless task of law reform, the Institute feels responsible for fostering research that has no direct relation to law reform—"things like legal history are fascinating, but no one has worked on them."

The Institute tries to encourage research among law students and professors in the Faculty of Law through grants to support their work—one student, for example, recently completed a study of searches, seizures, and arrests under Alberta law.

Also, beginning this year, it has begun an annual lecture series named for the first Dean of Law, John Alexander Weir. The intention is to bring in particularly distinguished jurists to meet and possibly work for a time with faculty, students, and practicing lawyers in the city.

The Institute has a board of eight members: a chairman, who is a practicing lawyer, two other practitioners (one from Edmonton and one from Calgary), two professors from the Faculty of Law, a representative of the Attorney General's Department, the Director, and the University's Vice-President (Academic). The board meets twice each month for a full day to study the research it has commissioned and put its recommendations into the form of a report, which sometimes includes a draft statute.

The Institute's actual full-time professional staff consists of the Director and two assistants. Senior law students are hired to help in the summer, and law professors and practitioners carry out a great many studies. But the Institute never seems to have enough people or enough time to do all the work set before it.

"There's a general trend here and elsewhere to codify the law," Dr. Bowker said, "a gigantic task in itself, and even codified law has to be kept abreast of society. There's just no end in sight in the field of law reform, and I guess there never will be."

A home of their own

The Faculty of Law had its beginnings in 1912. Only the Faculty of Arts and Science (now two faculties) is older. But that most tangible evidence of being and doing, a faculty building, eluded Law until this year.

Not that this deterred the Law's students, staff, or alumni. They have always been be-ers and do-ers, and they keep turning up in more prominent places than their small numbers would seem to allow. Their building, opened this summer with a splash and a special Convocation, has turned out to be one of the campus's most attractive.

The Law Centre's rough, weathered looking concrete (inside and out) is seasoned with bright carpets, and drapes, tropical plants, and touches of hardwood. But the dramatic appearance may distract attention from a careful and efficient use of space and materials, and nowhere is this more evident than in the Moot Court Room, where the acoustics have been improved by extending the floor carpet half way up the walls. The carpet is the faculty's official color. Scarlet.

The Law Centre brings together, for the first time, the faculty's offices and classroom space, the John A. Weir Memorial Law Library (named for the faculty's first Dean), the Office of Continuing Legal Education, the Institute of Law Research and Reform, and the student societies associated with the faculty. The building was designed by Don Bittorf, of Edmonton, and built by Alta-West Construction Ltd.

...Who needs it?

Three years ago an organization called Student Legal Services, or SLS, was inaugurated at the University. Its purpose was to provide counselling for people who could not afford to hire lawyers. It consisted of only a handful of students and staff and its limited services were under the auspices, and control, of the Faculty of Law.

As students achieved parity on University governing bodies and were allowed a greater say in faculty organizations, the response of Law students to SLS increased. Like students enrolled in other faculties, they felt it was imperative that their education in the law go beyond the books and the lectures; that it take them as close as possible to the proverbial grass roots of their society. They felt that to make their education more relevant, they needed more freedom in offering their services to the community.

Support for their programs from the University and professional societies has been gradual, but understandably so, since most of the programs are too new as yet to have proved their merit.

The most firmly established program is the supplementary legal assistance program. Last year 107 law students worked in conjunction with Alberta Legal Aid, conducting cell interviews to determine which inmates wished to apply for legal aid, and helping them with their applications. Although the students themselves earned no money for doing the Legal Aid leg work, SLS received \$100 per month for providing the service. This is their primary source of funds to cover expenses.

The group's work has been carried on this summer under Jim Robb, Chairman of SLS. He expects about 160 prospective lawyers to volunteer this winter. Most of the volunteers are in their second or third year of law school but there also are many first year students who, says Robb, are often the most energetic.

"We counteract their inexperience by having a team captain system. Take our Boyle Street project, for example. There are three people in the office each day—a team captain and two 'new' students. Any problems that are discussed or interviews that are conducted with residents of the area are recorded on interview sheets and entered in a log book. These are carefully reviewed by the captain and the Boyle Street project director, who in turn advise the students where to research the individual cases. It is also our policy, in all of our programs, to check our advice with a lawyer before it is given to a client."

The Boyle Street office is located on 96 Street, just a few blocks from the city's new Court House. There, amidst the debris of slum housing and shattered human lives, SLS and nine other volunteer organizations in the area are working to develop the Boyle Street Co-op, an umbrella agency that they hope will be more than just a multi-service centre.

"The Co-op will undoubtedly fulfill the need for increased co-ordination of the services, but our main purpose is to help develop a community spirit and awareness," says Robb. "A community board has been established, with two-thirds of its

members drawn directly from the Boyle Street community. The Co-op is not just the development of a service centre, but of a community; the community *is* the Co-op and should, ideally, be the controlling force."

The office, which has its counterparts in Jasper Place and on the University campus, is staffed weekdays from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. The most common cases at Boyle Street and Jasper Place are in the area of domestic relations; those on campus usually involve landlord-tenant disputes. The SLS representative works with the client and the proper agency and, if necessary, contacts a lawyer to handle the case. In situations such as these, there is no financial assistance from Alberta Legal Aid (ALA).

A number of the SLS volunteers are involved in the divorce program, under a project director, Jim McCartney. As in the supplementary legal assistance program, SLS volunteers work in conjunction with ALA. They conduct the initial interviews, gather the necessary information, and prepare the divorce petitions. The documents are forwarded to a lawyer certified by ALA to handle the case, and he bills ALA for disbursements and a nominal fee. Robb estimates the procedure saves ALA about \$200 to \$250 on each case.

"The key to success in this program," he says, "is that it continues to be feasible for lawyers to handle cases on this basis. A lawyer's time is worth much more than the fee of \$25 he usually charges ALA. If a client has managed to save up \$100, he is usually willing to pay that amount to the lawyer handling his case."

To speed up what can often be a slow and painful procedure, SLS conducts a divorce clinic every two weeks. Clients are interviewed twice—first by an ALA official who determines if anyone is eligible for ALA assistance, and next by the student who will handle the case. Most of the clients are women who have "lots of children and a very low-income job, or no job at all."

Another service Robb feels SLS is equipped to perform is that of educating the layman with regard to his rights under the law.

"One of our main concerns is that people are coming to us too late," he says. "A perfect example is the Direct Sales Cancellation Act, which gives a person four days to cancel a certain type of contract no matter how many copies he has signed. If a salesman is a good talker and a housewife is a good listener, she may very well end up buying \$300 worth of pots and pans she doesn't want. These contracts can be broken if action is taken soon enough."

To reach the community, SLS has three approaches. The first is a column by Andy Sims, BA '71, Education Project Director, in the Boyle Street and other local newspapers. They also have made a film on how to do small claims actions without consulting a lawyer. The third, which remains unfinished due to lack of funds, is a community law handbook which contains advice on substantive law and procedures, methods of execution of judgments, and where to find and file all the necessary forms.

Two other programs, still in the adolescent stage, are Tier II and welfare law. Tier II, directed by Roger Davies, BA '69, is similar to the education program but places more emphasis on attacking community problems via agencies already established in the community. With the help of social workers, for example, SLS expects to be able to gauge a community's legal needs and then set up workshops to deal with those problems. Brian

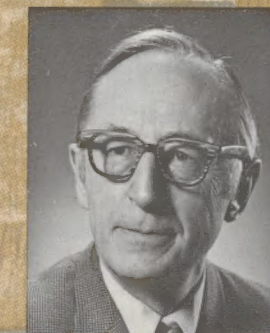
Kaliel, BA '72, has been working full-time this summer, researching existing welfare laws and helping to push through an amendment to the Social Development Act that would ensure confidentiality of welfare files.

The success of the SLS programs as a whole remains to be seen. On individual cases, says Robb, "the success ratio on small claims actions is good. Contracts? They're usually airtight. Divorces? How can we call anyone a winner, when a marriage has broken down. Statistics are of relative value; the important thing is that we make our services available to the community and learn from the experience."

Doctors of Law

At the special Law Convocation held on May 4 to mark the official opening of the new Law Centre, three prominent jurists were granted honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws. Wilbur F. Bowker, BA '30, LLB '32, is Director of the Institute of Law Research and Reform and for 20 years was Dean of the Faculty of Law here. The Right Honourable W. J. Kenneth Diplock is a British Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. The Honourable Bora Laskin is a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

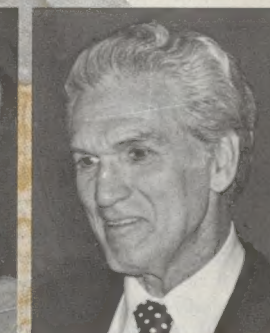
Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees were also presented during the regular Spring Convocation to Alexis Ignatieff, recently retired Deputy Director of the federal government's Mines and Surveys Branch; E. S. Keeping, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, who has served continuously at the University since 1929; Al Oeming, BSc '48, MSc '55, naturalist, and founder of the Alberta Game Farm; and Winnifred Stewart, pioneer in the field of teaching retarded children.



Professor Bowker
Lord Diplock
Mr. Justice Laskin



Mr. Ignatieff
Professor Keeping



Mr. Oeming
Mrs. Stewart

